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# THE AMERICAN

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### THE AMERICAN.

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### NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THE impotency of the Fifty-fourth Congress to accomplish anything of import during its final session has been made doubly apparent by the events of the past few days. With currency matters, the dying Congress has not been expected to deal and no one has seriously looked to the Fifty-fourth Congress to take up the retirement of our greenback currency since its failure to accomplish anything along this line during its long session. But even after the failure of Congress to enact revenue legislation last winter the hope lingered that this same Congress would take up and pass, during its short session, the Dingley Tariff Bill.

But this lingering hope so tenaciously clung to by many Republicans in and out of Congress has been stifled by the events of the past week. The House is not in accord with the Senate, and the President is not in accord with either branch of Congress. The diversity of views, as to revenue legislation, held by the President and the majorities in Senate and House preclude the possibility of the enactment of revenue legislation during the present session. In the first place the President has declared explicitly that the Treasury is in no need of additional revenue. He has announced

his belief that when trade picks up, the present tariff will yield a revenue ample to the needs of the government, he has pointed out that there at this time in the Treasury and over and above the gold reserve, a cash balance of \$125,000,000 which is amply sufficient to provide for any probable deficit in revenues for some time to come and in view of all this he tells Congress, in so many words, that no increase of revenues is called for at this time and he causes it to be understood that no tariff or other revenue legislation looking to a building up of revenues will meet with his approval.

So in the way of the enactment of revenue legislation by the present Congress stands the veto of the President. The words in which Mr. Cleveland addresses Congress on the question of revenues leaves no room for doubt that he would exercise this veto if the occasion arose. He sees no occasion for an increase of revenues. On the contrary he sees in such increase a needless piling up of moneys in the Treasury and consequent temptation to extravagant and wasteful appropriations, against which he deems it his duty to guard. So if Congress passed a tariff measure to increase the revenues and sent it up to the President he would defeat it with his veto. The President is convinced that we need no increase in revenues and he is resolved that we have none.

SO FROM the fact that the Presidential veto stands in the way, the Dingley Tariff is dead. But the veto of the President is not the only thing that stands in the way of the enactment of the Dingley Tariff. The Senate will never agree to it. This is evidenced by the refusal of Senators Dubois, Mantle, Pettigrew and Cannon to take part in the Republican caucus of Tuesday last. Senators Teller and Squire were not in Washington. If they had been they would no doubt have taken the same position and thus announced that they did not propose to be bound by the decision of the Republican caucus. These six protectionist Senators have severed party ties, they will not be bound by the party caucus, they will act and vote as their judgment dictates and without regard to the decisions that may be come to in the Republican caucus.

These six Senators hold the balance of power in the Senate. No legislation that draws the lines of party can pass the Senate without their votes. If they are not satisfied with the Dingley Tariff it cannot pass. And the Dingley bill has not their approval. Its death is therefore doubly certain, for both Senate and President have decreed its death.

That the Senators named have, by their refusal to enter the Republican caucus, implied their antagonism to the Republican party in all things, does not follow by any means. They are not prompted to vote against the Dingley bill, by any petty spleen. They are not opposed to the Dingley tariff simply from a desire to antagonize those who have turned them down. As protectionists seeing that while we pursue the gold standard a tariff can be but a mere sham as a protective measure, they should vote to append to all designedly protective measures that come before the Senate an amendment providing for the opening of our mints to free sil-

ver coinage. Without such amendment no tariff measure framed as a measure of protection can achieve its ends. Tariff duties, so long as we adhere to the gold standard, cannot be made protective, for the gold standard rears up a bounty on imports from silver using countries, in the shape of a premium on gold, that must destroy the protective quality of such duties. To build up protection with one hand and pull it down with the other is folly. Yet this is just what a mere tariff measure designed to be protective, enacted in all its nakedness, would achieve. To make a protective tariff measure complete, so as it will accomplish the ends it is framed to secure, it must be joined to free silver coinage. To expect Senators who perceive this to vote for a simple protective measure without striving to make it complete by adding a free coinage amendment, is to ask them to vote for what they know to be a fraud. Such a fraud they will not swallow without a protest. They will vote, at least they should vote, to join a free silver amendment to every designedly protective bill. If they stand together they have the votes to do so. Then if the House and the President will not accept the measure in its completeness, let them defeat it and bear the responsibility.

WE are told that for silver protectionists to insist on attaching a free coinage amendment to every protective measure is obstruction. But if a deadlock results from the Senate insisting on making a protective measure complete, and the House refusing to accept such measure in its completeness, it is not fair to lay the failure of the measure at the door of the majority in the Senate. The majority in the House that is a party to such deadlock is surely as guilty of obstruction as the majority in the Senate.

We also hear that such "obstruction" to tariff legislation must imperil the solvency of the government, and we see the silver protectionists held up as wreckers,—as men having no care whether the course they pursue shall force the Treasury on the shoals of bankruptcy or no. Such assertion is uncalled for. The Senators who insist on making every tariff measure that is designedly protective, truly protective, by joining to such a measure a free coinage amendment, will never be found backward in providing the government with revenues amply sufficient to meet the expenditures. Whenever it is clear that additional revenue is needed they will be found ready to vote the needed imposts and customs. But while there is \$125,000,000 of cash as a working balance in the Treasury, no additional revenue is called for. A deficit may go on accumulating from month to month at the rate of \$60,000,000 or more a year, but if the government is to continue on a course that will make necessary the borrowing of \$60,000,000 or more a year to keep up the gold reserve, the raising of additional revenue will not be needed. Silver protectionists will not vote additional revenues for the purpose of contracting the currency, but whenever the building up of revenues is required to provide the Treasury with the ways and means of payment, they will vote the needed increase of revenues unhesitatingly.

THE prospect of revenue legislation by the present Congress being remote, eyes are already turned towards the Fifty-fifth Congress, and there is no lack of conjecture as to what that body will do when called together in extraordinary session early in Mr. McKinley's administration. That Mr. McKinley will call Congress together in extra session seems to be tacitly assumed, although there is anything but a unanimity of approval, on the part of Republicans, as to the wisdom of such a course. Mr. Reed, himself, is quoted as opposed to the assembling of Congress in extra session, and many others took the same ground with Mr. Reed. But perhaps when these dissenters find the impossibility of passing revenue legislation through the present Congress, they will take ground in approval of an extra session. Among those in Congress who are the less ardent supporters of high protection, and would be content to take the Dingley tariff as a measure of

protection, we find the opponents of an extra session. It is among the advocates of high protection, those who place protection before currency reform, and regard Mr. McKinley's success as a victory of protectionists not contractionists, that we find the strongest demand for an extra session. So in the fact that those favoring an extra session have the upper hand, we may gather grains of comfort as an evidence of coming discomfort of the contractionists, and a foiling of their schemes to force the retirement of our greenback currency. Mr. Grosvenor, foremost of McKinley's backers, is loud in protesting against such contraction.

But what may we expect of the extra session as a maker of a tariff of the high protective kind? There is no unanimity among Republicans as to the kind of a protective measure they want, and even if there was, there is no prospect that they would get the tariff they want, for there will be next summer, as now, a Senate to be dealt with in which the silver protectionists will hold the balance of power. And the existence of this obstacle to smooth sailing further complicates the situation of Republicans among themselves. Instead of serving to unite Republicans on a common tariff policy, this obstacle in their path serves to split them apart. It strengthens the hands of those who stand out for a moderate tariff, for it enables the moderate tariff tinkers to lay stress on the necessity of conciliating the gold Democrats on whose votes the failure or success of the measure in the Senate may depend. Even Mr. Dingley, the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee in the present House, is reported to be much impressed with the necessity of conciliating the gold Democrats. He is confident, we are told, that a moderate bill can be framed which will not alienate the conservative men who allied themselves with the Republicans in the recent campaign.

What trouble the Republicans are having with their new allies! Everywhere a surrender of principle is demanded to conciliate the gold Democrats, and protectionists are sadly awakening to the fact that Mr. McKinley's election was more of a victory for gold Democrats than Republicans.

AND while the conflict rages between the moderate protectionist who would conciliate the gold Democrats and the uncompromising protectionists, the drama of contraction unfolds a pace. It is still of a legislative abdication of Congress and a government by commission that the contractionists dream. A monetary conference of "business men," the outgrowth of the Indianapolis meeting of which we spoke last week, is to assemble in Indianapolis on January 12th. This conference is to set the ball rolling, to inaugurate an active campaign for greenback contraction. Just how they will proceed remains to be seen. But the original course outlined at the preliminary convention meets with approval. The sponsors of this conference see many advantages in handing over the working out of our monetary problems to a non-partisan commission. Questions of monetary and tariff policy must be taken out of politics before the moneyed interests will rest easy. To effect this Congress must hand over the consideration of such questions of policy to a non-partisan commission. This commission must be the tool of the moneyed interests, it must be controlled by them in some way. Such a commission the moneyed interests want to appoint. They do not want to leave such appointments to Congress, or even to a truly good President. They want to make the appointments themselves. Congress is not competent to legislate on such delicate affairs, neither is it competent to appoint the commission to which all questions affecting our monetary affairs should be entrusted. And yet to the commission it has no hand in appointing, Congress must abdicate its power. Such are the views of our contractionists ever bent on their own aggrandizement without regard for the misery and suffering entailed on others. The great question with them is to bring forward their schemes with a tact and care such as will lull those most deeply affected into a false security. Not to excite insurmountable opposition they must move by gradual stages. So as



the first stage we are to have a commission appointed by the Indianapolis monetary conference and charged with the duty of formulating a model monetary system to be presented, cut and dried, to Congress at some opportune time. The recommendations of this commission are to be backed up by organized and general approval from the various boards of trade and chambers of commerce scattered over the country. Thus it is hoped pressure can be brought to bear on Congress sufficient to lead to the adoption of the monetary system formulated by the commission. Such success would give the commission prestige and pave the way to the next step towards abdication on the part of Congress and substitution of government by commission.

The first step of this scheme to circumvent republican institutions and methods is yet to be successfully launched, but it will behoove us to keep on our guard.

IN treating of our rights and duties toward Cuba, Mr. Cleveland points out that to acknowledge the Cubans as belligerents would be to relieve the Spanish government of all responsibility for acts done by the insurgents, or in insurgent territory, and that to accord the Cubans belligerent rights might, in the event of the suppression of the rebellion, work injustice to our citizens, leaving them with no just claim for indemnity from Spain for any losses suffered at the hands of the insurgents. So long as we ignore the Cubans as belligerents and the Spanish government insists on treating them officially as mere predatory bands, Spain is liable for any damages American citizens may suffer at the hands of the insurgents. Recognize the insurgents as belligerents, and we must thereafter look to the insurgent government for redress of any injuries suffered by our people. And Mr. Cleveland declares there is no insurgent government worthy of the name; that we must deal with the Spanish government or not at all.

If the forces of the insurgents, organized, and under military discipline, as we know them to be, are controlled by a *de facto* government sufficient in character, population and resources to constitute, if left to itself, a sovereign nation, we should recognize such government. Mr. Cleveland, on information obtained from the Consular service of the United States, is convinced there is no such government. Of course he can not rightly recognize that which he believes does not exist. But it seems that Mr. Cleveland is looking through the Spanish colored glasses through which our Consuls, located in ports under Spanish control, view the revolution. If, as appears to be the case, the insurgents have a recognized political government and complete military organization obedient to the political government, justice demands that we recognize such government. Indeed, if such conditions are existent we have no right, as a neutral, to withhold such recognition. We are anything but neutral now. Spain comes to our shores and purchases without check or hindrance dynamite and other military stores. What the Cubans buy they must ship out surreptitiously. Recognized as belligerents, the Cubans would have the right to obtain military stores anywhere within the United States, and ship such stores without let or hindrance just as the Spanish now do. If the Cubans have a responsible government it is surely our duty to extend to them the same privileges that Spain enjoys. If we do not step in to stop the quarrel let us at least stand aside impartially.

THE tit-for-tat proclamation by the President re-imposing tonnage dues on German shipping is in the line of sound self-protection. Its logic would prove so sharp a lash for Democratic policy that Mr. Cleveland prudently reserved it for the eleventh hour of his unprofitable toil in the national vineyard. They say that in consequence of the repeal of the tonnage dues on German ships, in 1888, by Secretary Bayard, American ships have had to pay about \$500,000 for the right to enter German ports. The imperial government at Berlin splits a hair in its contention that

the charges are not imposed by Germany, but only by local authorities in German ports. Then Germany cannot blame the United States if a few coast cities demand toll for the use of local wharves. What is sauce for the gander is sauce for the goose and President Cleveland shows commendable ambition in desiring to quit playing the part of goose, and take a turn at the masculine character. What with the formidable strike of its dock laborers, its prospect of costlier voyaging, and the failure of the German ship canal, Hamburg may be forgiven the raging of her newspapers at this latest evidence of Uncle Sam's fast developing virility.

ANOTHER little worry is on the way to add zest to German growls. We have been paying, with more than our wonted lavishness, some \$100,000 a year to supposed German pensioners in Germany, during this administration, for services supposed to have been rendered to us in the war by soldiers' parents, who have never set foot in America. They have been simply squatting on America's Pension office. We are justified in saying "supposed" pensioners because it has just been discovered that our payments have been made on affidavits which are not legal in form. The sudden stoppage of these pensions is a hardship upon the confiding recipients who have been taught by quarterly remittances to regard Uncle Sam as an earthly Providence whose goodness is as inexhaustible as his gold. Many, perhaps most, of them will re-establish their pleasant relations with us by getting their claims into regular shape, which will be great joy to us all, seeing the pride we feel in lavishing of our superabundance upon non-native non-residents whose more or less distant relations in remote years assisted in killing our fellow-countrymen.

A SOMEWHAT painful conflict of authority is waging between the Philadelphia Court of Common Pleas and the far famed Eastern Penitentiary of this city. It turns upon the treatment of a prisoner whose persistent silence, passive resistance to discipline, and filthy habits are construed as insanity by the Judge, who personally investigated the case on request from outside, but whom the prison authorities regard, and have treated, as a malingerer of the incorrigible type. On evidence of the highest medical authorities the Judge ordered the prisoner's instant removal to the State asylum for the insane, a most proper course even on the prison hypothesis, as the man was emaciated and bruised, which proved that his proper care, much more so his cure, has been altogether beyond the power of his mis-managers.

GRAVER than the personal element are the public aspects of the case. That the humane and wealthy State of Pennsylvania has no asylum for criminal lunatics is an unfortunate fact. What the reasons are, if there are any, for the evident jealousy on the part of the prison officials of any interference or inspection or criticism from outside, have not yet appeared. The four highly eminent medical specialists who testified to the insanity of this particular prisoner added that, in their opinion, the number of insane inmates, stated as twelve or fourteen by the prison doctor, is far below the truth, one witness putting it up as nearer a hundred. Public interest passes from the minor differences between doctors to the momentous significance of so radical a defect in the workings of a prison system which we have been persuaded by its annual reports is all but perfection. On the one hand humanitarian methods seem to be carried to an unwise extreme, and now, on the other, the attested lack of humaneness, verging on actual cruelty, may be thought to keep the balance even. Judgment must be suspended upon all these questions but one, and that is the imperative need of an asylum prison for unmanageables, mentally deranged from persistent malingering or any other cause.

THE heart of Tammany must feel refreshed at the news that the virtuous reformers of the London County Council have been caught dirtying their hands in corruption of the good old Tweed vintage. The aforesaid Metropolitan Board of Works, which was for many years the power that looked after the interests of great London and their greater selves, was swept away to make room for the newly created County Council, which came into authority in 1889 with Lord Rosebery as President. The radical reform party were in the majority and John Burns, the well-known labor leader and Member of Parliament, carried several of his pet principles, and five millions of "Cockneys" hailed the advent of a municipal millennium. The Council has done many excellent things, so good has its conduct been that if its reforming majority had not been proven guilty of cooking the accounts, placing contracts for personal profit, and generally making real losses while pretending they were gains, the public of London would have been converted in the mass to radicalism. Whether the guilt pertains to the party or only to individuals it may safely be predicted that the Conservatives, or Moderates as they are styled, are certain to reap a rich crop of votes at the next election. Meantime, the plain citizen who knows more of tax paying than of office-holding keeps wondering why honest auditors cannot be hired to frighten honest men into honesty as officials.

THERE need be no difficulty in defining "culpable luxury," although some of those who take part in the international discussion now going on find it hard to draw the line. It is culpable to play the snob whether one is rich or poor, and any expenditure which excites surprise is essentially snobbish. It is culpable to indulge in any extravagance that provokes rivalry in weaklings with the snobbish tendency, and this weakness is the happy hunting ground of milliners and those who manufacture the tailor made gent. It is culpable luxury when the margin of income rightly devoted to charities and the furtherance of home happiness is narrowed by strictly selfish outlays on non-necessaries. The degrees of culpability define themselves tolerably clearly in one's conscience, but innocent luxury has a distinct tendency to sponge the slate before the lesson is fairly read. In plain truth we have all got used to discuss this topic in the language of sheer cant, our censures, moralizings, and definitions are offered with the understanding that the listener shall knock off a discount of fifty per cent. as we deduct an average seventy-five from his, and then we both go a shopping with a light heart, much too light.

FAR be it from us, miserable sinners, to suggest that there was culpable luxury in the reconciliation dinner given by Col. Brown to the then ex-President Cleveland and Governor David B. Hill, just because it cost \$100 per plate, \$3000 for the company at table. We men are endowed with five serviceable senses for all proper human purposes, but it requires the sixth sense that lies buried in the stomach of the camel to appreciate a hundred dollar dinner in a land afflicted with poverty and pain. Doubtless it passes for luxurious pleasure when princes, by right of birth or dollars, kill and maim in one day three thousand Blenheim rabbits after first depriving them of their only weapon of self-defense—a chance to run away. Nothing culpable in a simple democratic American duchess indulging a girlish fancy to a pitch that excites the usually prosy Ballard Smith, the able London correspondent, to dazzle us with his reflected ecstasy: "Such a wealth of flowers has seldom been seen, and the house is decorated with pictures, tapestries and china worth the proverbial king's ransom. The Duchess's bedroom is beautiful, indeed. The bed is raised on a dias and draped becomingly with pink brocade and real point lace, while white skins are thrown about on the beautifully polished floor. The toilet things are all of gold."

Here we approach the summit of earthly bliss indeed. It brings to mind that other reflection, which could not possibly

have emanated from anyone but the extremely old colored Aunt Sally, "Well, well! We kin see what de Lawd thinks ob riches by the sort o' people He gives 'em to!"

AMONG the many things that strike the stranger in our land may probably be the peculiarity of our way of entrusting our money to the keeping of banks and asking no interest on it. It would doubtless be a blunder to suspect all Americans of this amiable weakness, and yet the observant foreigner might be excused if he took the great State of Pennsylvania as representing the country. It is not like the Oklahoma *imperium in imperio*, a thing of yesterday, nor are its people thought to be lacking in the qualities that create stability and progress. Great, then, must the stranger's surprise be, that a Pennsylvania Senator is at last moving to require banks to pay interest on public moneys. Still greater his astonishment when he reads the following brilliant example of editorial sagacity and budding courage in a typical journal of light and leading.

"There are a number of good reasons why the State should receive interest on the several million dollars which it has in various banks throughout the State. One obvious reason is that the interest on these deposits at 2 per cent. would amount to considerable revenue to the State, which could be added to the expenditures for proper purposes or go so far in reducing present taxation. The banks pay interest on individual deposits; there is no reason why they should not do so on public funds.

If interest were exacted on State deposits it would end the repeated and malicious charges of the political enemy that the State funds are used in some way for personal or party advantage."

In the name of Sancta Simplicitas, who ever dreamt of any such insinuation.

If the search for new industries has any real life in it, there may be some smart man who will take a leaf out of the Belgian book and make a fortune by rabbit-raising. For many years the tame large Ostend rabbit, nicely skinned and packed in neat boxes that show of its plump and delicate flesh, has been a cheap luxury in England. Tastes differ upon the flavor of wild game riddled with shot and the home-fed article and there is a wide field for both. The Australian rabbit is purchasable here in cans at double its price in England, though not dear for its quality and quantity. It ought to be considerably cheaper, however, because the rabbit has multiplied so greatly over there as to have become an unmanageable pest. In New South Wales alone, two thousand men are constantly employed in keeping them down, and Victoria has expended large sums for twenty years past in vain efforts to extirpate the breed. While flesh foods suit the popular palate there can be no harm done by adding the select brand of rabbit to the limited bill of fare, and it would seem that a well managed farm might be made to pay better than poultry raising, though it is puzzling to find a good reason for our importation of millions of eggs every year from Canada.

#### THE PARTY OF PROPERTY RIGHTS AND HUMAN SLAVERY.

THE Republican party was born as the party of human rights; it has degenerated into the party of property rights and human slavery. Called into being in response to the irrepressible growth of the belief that human rights are superior to vested rights of property, born of the greed of gain, it has fallen from its high ideal. In pursuit of this high ideal, with the advancement of which is bound up liberty and human progress, the Republican party broke the shackles that bound four millions of negro slaves; it is now engaged, unseen but not unfelt, in welding the chains of industrial slavery around seventy millions of people—freemen in name, but fast becoming the slaves of poverty.

A man dependent on his employer for his daily bread, with-



out savings to fall back upon and fearing dismissal, knowing not where to find his sustenance if deprived of the pittance proffered by his employer, is a freeman only in name. Face to face with the unwelcome truth that dismissal means privation and suffering, not alone for self but for all those dearest to the godly man, the heart of the stoutest toiler sinks within him. And as this appalling truth dawns upon the wage-earner, fear of dismissal grows, and as this fear grows the erstwhile freeman, independent in thought and action, the bulwark of liberty and republican institutions, bows down before his employer—impelled by the fear of losing the only opportunity open to him to earn his daily bread, to serve his employer as an abject slave.

This is the slave of poverty that the Republican party, in pursuit of policies, aimed wittingly and unwittingly at the aggrandizement of the few at the expense of the many, now calls into being. And the hardships before this slave of poverty are infinitely greater than the hardships of the negro slave whose emancipation the Republican party, in its youth, bent all its energies to achieve. The master of the negro slave had a regard at least for his bodily weal. The task-master of the slave of poverty ministers not to his bodily sufferings. The slave owner coming in close touch with his slaves, seeing their discomforts, unable to close his eyes to their sufferings, was prompted by motives of humanity to promote their weal and happiness. Slave drivers there were in whose natures feelings of compassion had no place, but even their cruelty toward their slaves was tempered by the knowledge that to get work and profit from their slaves they had to keep, in a condition of physical well-being, the men whom they regarded as mere human tools.

But the task-master of the slave of poverty knows no motives of humanity, acknowledges no motives of self interest such as would prompt him to minister to the weal of his slaves. The employer of to-day comes in touch with his workmen, he feels with them in their trials, he would alleviate their trials in many instances if he could, but how often is this quite beyond his power! In few instances is the employer of to-day who comes in contact with the wage-earner and sees and understands his sufferings, the real employer. He is too often the mere employer hired by the true employer, the mere task-master employed by those who neither see nor care for the sufferings of the human tools being used for their enrichment. So it is that the task-master of the slave of poverty can know no motives of humanity in dealing with what not he, but his employer, regards not as human beings, but as mere tools to be used in the accumulation of wealth. For this hired task-master to take into account the sufferings of those he is hired to drive, for him to be guided by a desire to promote their weal, is to earn his dismissal. So the motives of humanity do not enter into the relations between the modern task-master and the slave of poverty.

And if we turn to the motive of self interest that prompted the owner of the chattel slave to look after the comfort, health and strength of the slave as adding to the value of his property, we find such motive lacking in the task-master of the industrial slave of to-day. If from want of sufficient sustenance the negro slave was unable to fulfil his allotted task the slave owner was the loser, but if from want of sufficient nutriment the industrial slave of to-day is unable to keep up with his task, the task-master of to-day stands no loser, he merely withholds the pittance doled out to the slave of poverty fallen by the wayside and gives it to another slave to poverty only too ready to run the same hopeless race. In a word, the place of the industrial slave who has fallen is filled by another, the task-master of to-day giving no further thought to the slave of poverty who has fallen a victim to the hardships entailed by industrial slavery.

Nor is the home of the slave of poverty freer from the danger of disruption than the home of the chattel slave. Poverty disrupts family ties no less surely than the auction block. In truth the slavery that confronts our producing classes is blacker than

chattel slavery in its darkest form. It has yet to fall on our industrial classes with full intensity as it fell on the tillers of the soil during the decline of the Roman empire. The suffering of our producing classes in the first step towards industrial slavery are but an inkling of what may come, and what will surely come unless we overthrow those causes which are grinding down our toiling millions to poverty and building up an oligarchy of wealth on the impoverishment of our producing classes and upon the property of which they are being despoiled.

To overthrow these conditions is the duty of the party of liberty. The party that had its birth in the triumph of human over property rights and that rested its claim to suffrage on perception of the great fundamental truth that republican institutions rest on the liberty of the individual, in thought and action, should have made the overthrow of those conditions that grind down the industrious to poverty and ultimate slavery its duty. If it had done so, the Republican party would have been fulfilling a career of usefulness, it would have been worthy of the martyred President under whose leadership the party's power for good was crystallized. But we find no longer in the Republican party the champion of human rights. It has become the tool of the task-masters of the slaves of poverty, it has become the instrument of the fastening upon our industrial classes of policies dictated by those interested advocates of property rights who have lost sight of human rights and it is responsible for the resulting conditions, that through steps of industrial stagnation, have built up the idle army of unemployed that hangs ever before the employed as a warning to do the bidding of capital under the penalty of the loss of daily bread, together with the chance of earning it.

The loss of the receipt of daily bread from one employer has no terror to the wage-earner unless the loss of the chance to earn daily bread from other employers goes with it. So in times of prosperity, when business is active and employers seeking additional hands, the wage-earner fears not dismissal, for if he loses the chance to earn his daily bread at one place he can readily get a chance to earn it at another. But when he sees an army of unemployed seeking work he fears dismissal, for an army of worthy toilers unable to find work is unmistakable evidence to the employed that the chance to earn daily bread does not stand open to those who seek it.

What, then, is it that has made employment slack and caused the formation of an army of unemployed? It is the existence of this army of unemployed that takes the courage from the employed, that breaks the spirit of the wage earner, that causes him to throw over liberty of thought and action when he fears avowal of such independence will cause him loss of place.

In the conditions that have brought about the formation of this idle army we find the seeds of industrial slavery. So it is of primary importance to ferret out these conditions and discover and remedy the causes of such conditions. The immediate cause of the building up of the idle army is clear enough. It is lack of employment. The cause of the lack of employment is equally clear. It is the unprofitableness of industry, the want of profits to manufacturer in running his mill, to farmer in cultivating his fields, to miner in developing his mines, and, consequently, the lack of incentive to extend production.

And if we ask any producer, whether farmer, manufacturer, or miner, the reason for the falling away of profits in production, we will get the answer falling prices, falling prices due to a curtailed market or to crushing competition.

So we come back to falling prices as the reason for the existence of the idle army. But we are not yet back far enough. We must go back until we discover the cause of the disastrous and continuous fall in prices and the remedy. This fall we find not in the lessening in the labor cost of production, but in dear money, in a lengthening of the monetary yardstick in which we measure prices. So we have got a dear dollar to deal with. What has made it dear, what has caused our monetary yardstick to grow

dishonestly long? Evidently one of two things must have happened. The demand for money must have increased, or the supply of money fallen off. And if we look into the monetary history of the past quarter of a century we will see each of these causes has had something to do in making the dollar dearer. We have restricted the supply of money by discarding silver, while with the growth of population and the development of the world,—a development checked in all gold using countries by the growing dearth of money, as evidenced by comparison with silver using countries,—the demand for money has gone on increasing, so the relations between the supply of and demand for money, which to the western world has been gold, have been changed in the direction of the demand outrunning the supply, and, just as is the case with any exchangeable thing, such change has resulted in causing gold to grow dearer.

So we come down to the ultimate cause of falling prices, the restriction of the western world's supply of money to gold to the exclusion of silver, an exclusion brought about by legislation closing the mints to silver coinage save on government account. Having thus found the cause for the existence of the idle army, we have not far to look for the remedy that will remove it. Obviously, that remedy is the restoration of silver to its place as money. To this remedy, however, the Republican party, having become the party of property rights and human slavery, is opposed. Another party that will combine all those freemen who see the dangers of industrial slavery; a party of human rights, is needed to take up the work the Republican party has long since laid down.

#### MR. CLEVELAND'S FAREWELL.

MR. CLEVELAND is evidently impressed with the belief that Congress neither wants nor will act upon his advice. And seeing that Congress will give little or no heed to his recommendations, he has had the rare good tact to cut them short. So in his farewell message to Congress, we find President Cleveland giving the customary review of our foreign relations, though boiled down in somewhat better style than has been his wont, and we find the usual resume of the Departmental Reports, but he merely touches on those matters of tariff and finance to which he has devoted so much time in the past, and his recommendation as to a course to be pursued so as to work out these matters in dispute to the advantage of the general weal are purely perfunctory.

It is needless to say the President's views on these matters of great import to the country's weal have undergone no change. Mr. Cleveland holds the same views he held a year ago, but he feels that to further press them on the Fifty-fourth Congress would be useless. So he confines his words upon our monetary system to a brief synopsis of what he has said before. He says just enough to let us know that the remedy for our financial and industrial ills he set forth at such length a year ago, is the remedy he would apply to-day if it was within his power. But as the application of such remedy is not within his power, and as it is patent that Congress will not put it in his power to apply such remedy, he has wisely refrained from burdening Congress and a suffering country with long drawn out warnings, pleadings and advice.

He takes occasion to point out that the causes which led to the ever recurring drain on the gold reserve during his administration, brought the Treasury into difficulties, and forced the sale of bonds on four separate occasions, as the only means to avoid suspension of gold payments, are still existent, and he warns us against the danger of being lulled into a false security by the temporary relief from the drain on the Treasury gold reserve that we now experience. It is a logical view of the situation that the President takes. His view of the monetary situation is not cramped by superficial factors. He sees to the bottom of our

financial difficulties. He understands our troubles, and is not given to gloss them over as are so many of our political leaders who grace, or rather disgrace, by their shallowness, the floors of Congress.

The President can not fairly be charged with lack of insight. He suggests the only remedy to gold withdrawals, recurring depletion of the government gold reserve and bond issues, that can be availing so long as we exclude silver from the monetary functions that it once enjoyed co-equally with gold. We built a paper fabric of credit money redeemable in coin on a broad and ample basis of gold and silver, we then cut out silver as a metal on which we could place reliance in providing for possible demands for redemption, by giving to the holders of government paper, the option to demand payment in either gold or silver, the conferring of which option practically made the demand for redemption fall, in entirety, on gold, the dearer metal, and as a consequence, half the basis on which we rested our issues of paper money was cut away.

So our currency system became top heavy. To put it again on firm foundations, Mr. Cleveland says contract our currency. By placing silver back again, side by side with gold, as a basis for our paper money, we could effect the same result. But Mr. Cleveland, whose persistent aim has been to make money dearer and enhance the value of all debts to the enrichment of the owners of debts and the impoverishment of the owners of property, naturally does not want to put our monetary system on a firm foundation in this way. The interests of the owners of debts being uppermost in his mind, he wants a dearer dollar, and so he wants, as do all the moneyed interests, contraction of our currency, for the scarcer the dollar can be made, the dearer must it grow. If the interests of the owners of property, if the producers of wealth held the first place in his mind, then he would advocate the restoration of silver to its place as money, and the broadening out to a firm foundation of the basis on which our paper currency rests, as the feasible remedy for our top heavy currency. But Mr. Cleveland's surroundings are not such as to make him take this view. He comes, like the circle in which he moves, and in spite of his oft, and loudly expressed anti-monopolistic sentiments, to regard the producing classes as the legitimate prey of the owners of debts.

So it is currency contraction that the President urges in his message though in a somewhat subdued tone as if he felt a certain delicacy, in view of the uncertainty as to the views held by the President elect who has his well wishes, in urging upon Congress his own ideas as to monetary reform. But Mr. Cleveland in penning his message no doubt felt it incumbent to go so far at least in his recommendations, however unpalatable they might be to his successor, as might be necessary to keep his own record straight.

So we find Mr. Cleveland suggesting the retirement of our greenback currency. As the only feasible and rapid means to accomplish this he recommends the funding of these notes into long time interest bearing bonds payable interest and principal in gold. Of these notes there are some \$346,000,000 supposed to be outstanding either in the Treasury or outside and presumably in circulation. In the Treasury on December 1st there were \$71,975,533 of these notes and outside \$274,705,483. But of these notes in the Treasury, \$38,510,000 were held merely as security for an equal amount of currency certificates issued to the banks in exchange for greenbacks. And of these certificates \$38,470,000 were outside of the Treasury and accounted as in circulation, though notes issued in denominations of five and ten thousand dollars can scarcely be said to circulate. But however this may be, these currency certificates were outstanding as liabilities of the Treasury secured specifically by deposits of greenbacks redeemable in turn in gold. So on the surface of things it appears that the government has something like \$313,175,483 of greenbacks to look after. For the amount of these greenbacks the government would have to issue bonds, besides standing a depletion of its cash resources by the



amount of greenbacks held in the Treasury as the property of the government. If the government was not in position to stand this depletion of its cash assets by thirty millions or more, bonds would have to be issued and sold to make good this difference.

So here we have the remedy suggested by Mr. Cleveland in its perfection. An issue of bonds to get rid of \$346,681,016 of greenbacks to be retired for ever from circulation. Perhaps such a large issue of bonds would not be needed, as many of the greenbacks, having been destroyed or lost, could not turn up for redemption. But the exact size of the bond issue needed to accomplish this end, whether \$250,000,000 or \$300,000,000 we need not stop to consider.

We have also some \$120,000,000 of Treasury notes on which Mr. Cleveland has made war in the past. These he is ready to retire gradually and as opportunity offers by the substitution of silver coined out of the bullion for which these notes were issued in payment. The Treasury notes so exchanged in the first place for silver dollars would soon turn up as silver certificates which the government issues to those depositing silver dollars.

The greenbacks and Treasury notes being thus gotten out of the way the government would be relieved of the responsibility of keeping a gold reserve for redemption purposes. But when Mr. Cleveland draws us to this conclusion he seems to forget that Mr. Carlisle, presumably not without his knowledge and approval, has declared it to be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, to redeem silver certificates in gold if it became apparent that a refusal to so redeem them would send gold to a premium. And on this score Mr. McKinley has gone even further than Mr. Carlisle, having declared in his letter of acceptance that "not only is there a moral obligation, but there is a legal obligation expressed in public statute, to maintain the parity." So we take it that even with the greenbacks and Treasury notes withdrawn from circulation means would not be lacking, under the loose construction given to our statutes by Mr. Carlisle and Mr. McKinley, for the withdrawal of gold from the Treasury.

But in the carrying out of this remedy of contraction to perfection Mr. Cleveland is constrained to see obstacles. He recognizes the certainty of opposition to the authorization of bond issues. So he falls back on a simpler but slower remedy. He suggests that greenbacks, when once presented and redeemed in gold, be retired and cancelled. Now, they are held in the Treasury and paid out to meet the expenses of the government as opportunity offers. If they were retired when redeemed in gold their redemption would make a hole in the cash balance of the government. This hole which would appear in the gold reserve, would have to be made good, and to make it good borrowing would be necessary. So as occasion arose the Secretary of the Treasury, as now authorized by a stretch of the statute law, would sell bonds and buy gold, and so finally, though by a slower method, the end sought to be accomplished through the direct funding of greenbacks into bonds would be achieved. In brief, the holders of greenbacks, in place of exchanging their notes directly for bonds, would present their notes at the Treasury for redemption in gold and pay this gold back again into the Treasury in payment for bonds issued by the government for the purchase of gold. So the two remedies suggested by Mr. Cleveland, the direct and the indirect, would bring about the same results. The difference of the two remedies would be simply in methods, the first would accomplish openly what the second would accomplish by deception.

The result of this contraction as a prevention to gold exports would be effective, if it could be successfully carried out, but it would be ruinous to our producing classes. Prevention of gold exports and the release of the Treasury from its difficulties would be purchased at the cost of a bankrupted people. And the bankrupting of this people might defeat all efforts to put our monetary system on a firm foundation. By forcing down prices by forcing the dollar up, we could no doubt check imports and stimulate

foreign buying of our products. Thus we might turn the balance of trade in our favor sufficiently to enable us to pay the charges on our foreign indebtedness by an excess of merchandise exports over imports. But the building up of such a balance in the face of ever falling prices would be costly in the extreme. Falling prices would cut into the debt-paying power of our products. We would find that an increase in the volume of exports brought no commensurate increase in value and debt-paying power. So the task of paying our foreign indebtedness with merchandise would be well-nigh hopeless. The further prices fell the more produce would our creditors take, and the more produce taken by our creditors the more impoverished would our producing classes become.

And right here, for once, we find Mr. Cleveland inconsistent in the application of his remedy. Perhaps with the appalling disasters sure to follow contraction before his view Mr. Cleveland loses the train of his logical reasoning; perhaps he would merely strive to cover his bitter remedy with the sugared coat of deception so as to more readily induce the patient to take the bitter dose. But, however this may be, he tells us too much stress is laid upon the danger of contraction; that there would be no material contraction consequent on the cancellation of our greenback currency; that as greenbacks were retired, gold would flow in to take their place, or this failing, bank notes might be substituted to the needed amount. But what is to induce gold to flow in? If we are to have gold to take the place of retired greenbacks we must buy it, and to buy it we must bid sufficiently high to induce those who have it to sell. And what must we bid for this gold? Our products, our wheat, our cotton, our corn. In short, if we are to get this gold we must get it by forcing down the prices of our products, not a very pleasing prospect to our producing classes who must foot the bill.

And as to bank notes. Mr. Cleveland suggests that their issue be encouraged by reducing the tax on circulation to one-quarter of one per cent. and by authorizing the issue of notes up to the par value, in place of ninety per cent. of the par value, of the bonds deposited as security. But how are the banks going to protect their issues? How are they going to provide for redemptions in gold? How are they going to carry the burdens now borne by the government? Unless they lessened the burden they could not carry it. To lessen the burden they must prevent gold exports and thus remove the cause which in operation must surely lead to presentation of their notes for redemption. And to prevent gold exports what must they do? Expand their circulation and inflate prices as compared to European prices? Assuredly not. They must see that the currency is contracted and depress prices below the European level so as to discourage imports and stimulate exports. And what would such depression of prices do for the banks? It would bankrupt their customers and the bankrupting of the customers of the banks could not fail to bankrupt the banks. So, for the banks to undertake to replace retired greenbacks with their own notes would tend to lead to demands on them for gold redemptions such as they could not meet. Consequently they would break on gold. And if, on the other hand, they failed to replace greenbacks with their own notes and permitted contraction to run its course they would be bankrupted through the bankrupting of their customers. Of these alternatives the banks would choose the first, and so the result of an effort to place our monetary system on a firm foundation by contraction of our greenback currency is more than likely to put us on an irredeemable paper basis.

And yet currency contraction is what the gold standard demands. In urging such contraction Mr. Cleveland is quite logical. In recognizing our monetary system as top-heavy he deserves credit. He fails only in that, prompted by his surroundings, he seeks to apply a remedy that spells ruin, a remedy that it is well-nigh impossible to make effective, for it must be carried out, if at all, over a bankrupted people.

## TARIFF AND REVENUE.

THE President's message calls up the question: Do we need more revenue? Mr. Cleveland takes the ground that we do not. He points out that in view of the great cash balance in the Treasury no deficit "that has occurred or may occur need excite or disturb us;" that "to meet such deficit we have in the Treasury, in addition to a gold reserve of 100 millions, 128 millions of dollars,"—he should have written 125,—"applicable to the payment of the expenses of the government, and which must, unless expended for that purpose, remain a useless hoard."

It pleases the President to find much good in the Wilson tariff. He felicitates the country on an opening out of new markets for our products and a general growth of foreign trade, which he attributes to the present tariff; he asserts that the deficit in revenues is a mere passing result of trade depression, that with trade revival our present tariff law will yield all the revenue we need, and that in the interim we have ample funds in the Treasury with which to meet any possible deficit.

For the roseate view the President takes of the Wilson tariff as a trade stimulator and a revenue yielder there is no substantial ground, but with his conclusion that no additional revenue legislation is needed, we are quite agreed.

The President does not make a fair presentation of the case. In giving what should be facts he presents them with a strong bias. He does not present conditions as they are. He tells us of a growth of trade that is more imaginary than real, he builds comparisons between the trade returns of the fiscal years 1896 and 1895, and draws conclusions that would be overthrown if he carried his comparisons a few years further back. He tells us of an increase in the value of imports for the fiscal year 1896 over 1895 of more than \$65,000,000, and an increase of exports of domestic produce of nearly \$70,000,000. From this he draws the conclusion that the Wilson tariff has greatly stimulated foreign trade. But if we will compare the trade returns of 1896 with 1894, the year before the Wilson tariff went into effect, we find a slight falling off in exports. For the year ending June 30th, 1896, exports of domestic produce were valued at \$863,200,487, for 1894 at \$869,204,937. Thus it will be seen the value of exports was approximately the same. No increase in value of exports could be attributed to the Wilson tariff from such comparison. We would further remark that prices realized for our exports in 1896 were approximately the same as those realized in 1894, so no increase in the volume of exports is hidden, as was the case for 1895, beneath a fall in prices. Nor was 1894 a year of exceptionally large exports. For 1893 the reported value of exports of domestic merchandise was \$831,030,785; for 1892, the year of the Russian famine, and not a fair year for comparison, \$1,015,732,011; for 1891, \$872,270,283; for 1890, \$845,293,828.

So, as far as exports go, the President's conclusion is seen to be unfounded. Let us then look at imports. We deal in figures giving values and not quantities, as unsatisfactory as such comparisons are, for it is with such figures the President deals. For the fiscal year 1895 we imported goods of the value of \$779,710,024; for the year 1895, the year the President uses for comparison, \$731,959,965. Comparison with 1894 is even more favorable to the President's contention, imports for that year being but \$654,994,662. But when we recall that this year was marked by the holding back of goods, pending the prospect of entering them at reduced rates of duties, to say nothing of the panic that came with the first months of the year, impoverishing consumers and restricting the ability of importers to buy, these figures lose much of their significance. And when we go back a few years more they lose their significance altogether, save as evidence of the impoverishment of our people. For the fiscal year 1893 the value of our imports is given at \$866,400,922; for 1892 at \$827,402,462; for 1891 at \$844,916,196; for 1890 at \$780,310,409.

We see from these figures that the assertion of the President

that the Wilson tariff has opened the way to a greater exchange of commodities between us and other countries is without foundation. The Wilson tariff is no trade stimulator.

And now as to the view of the President as to this tariff as a revenue producer. During the first five months of the present fiscal year we find a deficit in revenues of over \$40,000,000. The existence of this deficit the President ignores. He uses the fiscal year 1896 for his comparisons, and thus belittles, as far as possible, the deficit of revenues under the Wilson tariff. By so doing he does himself injustice, he demeans the office which he holds. For the fiscal year 1896 the expenditures of the national government exceeded receipts by little more than \$25,000,000, and it is with such a deficit that the President deals. But it is not such a deficit that confronts us. The deficit with which we have to deal is much larger. For the fiscal year to date, five months only, the deficit has crept up, as we have said, to over \$40,000,000. There is no prospect that it will fall for the year below \$60,000,000, and it is likely to go considerably higher. So it is with a deficit of 60 millions, not of 25 millions, we have to deal.

The President assures us of his belief that the "present tariff law, if allowed a fair opportunity, will in the near future yield a revenue which, with reasonable economical expenditures, will overcome all deficiencies." But on what does the President build this assurance? On a revival of trade and an increase of imports. But what likelihood is there of an increase of imports on a scale such as will provide for the probable deficiency in revenues? Allowing for "reasonable economical expenditures," we may calculate under the present law on a deficit of \$50,000,000. Now what increase of imports will it take to yield such a revenue? The average rate of custom duties collected on imports, dutiable and free, under the Wilson tariff, is a little over 20 per cent. To get an additional custom revenue of \$50,000,000 will then take an increase in imports of \$250,000,000. And may we anticipate an increase of imports by any such figure? Decidedly no. An increase of \$250,000,000 is an increase in imports of not less than 33 per cent. Such an increase would bring the value of imports far beyond any figure ever attained. There is no ground to expect such increase—indeed, there is no ground to expect an increase at all, for there is no foundation for the belief that we have entered upon an era of trade revival.

Industrial revival cannot come in the face of falling prices. To do away with a continuance of the fall in prices we have done nothing, Mr. Cleveland proposes to do nothing, the President elect proposes to do nothing. And so long as the tendency of prices is downwards, industrial stagnation and trade depression will stay with us, for falling prices undermine the profits of industry and take away the incentive to enterprise. So we have no reason to anticipate an increase of revenues from the Wilson tariff. There is no basis for the President's assurance.

So we do not look with the President for an increase in receipts such as will make good the deficiency in revenues. On the contrary we look for a continuance of such deficiency. We look for no increase of revenues under the operations of the Wilson tariff for we look for no improvement of trade conditions. But despite this deficit and despite the probability that it will continue to grow, there is no need of additional revenue legislation. We are pursuing a financial policy that makes borrowing to build up the gold reserve, at ever recurring intervals, a necessity. We have now accumulated in the Treasury as the result of such borrowing, a cash balance of \$125,000,000 beyond the gold reserve. This is a balance of at least \$75,000,000 in excess of the needs of the government. A working balance of \$50,000,000 is ample for the convenience of the Treasury and the protection of the public creditors. So, in the Treasury we have already accumulated a surplus fund amply sufficient to meet the deficiency in revenues for a year to come. And before that year is out we may expect to see a further piling up of money in the Treasury from the sale of bonds to replenish a depleted gold reserve.



Mr. McKinley's course will make such borrowings inevitable. In his letter of acceptance he promised to keep our monetary system as it is. He pledged himself to oppose contraction of our currency and maintain all our moneys at a parity with gold as now. That a campaign pledge is of little worth we have often found and in the multitude of indefinite pledges and promises given out by Mr. McKinley during the campaign we are at not a little loss to discover just what the President elect has pledged himself to do and not to do. But one thing is reasonably certain and that is that Major McKinley will be unable to effect, even if he would, any radical change in the existing status of our monetary system.

So we fancy Major McKinley will be held to the promise of his letter of acceptance whether he will or no. And what was that promise? "It is not proposed by the Republican Party to take from the circulating medium of the country any of the silver we now have. \* \* \* It (the Republican Party) has inaugurated no new policy. It will keep in circulation and as good as gold all of the silver and paper money which is now included in the currency of the country." Pursuit of such a course,—of the very same course we have pursued ever since Mr. Foster, in October, 1891, declared our Treasury notes to be gold bearing obligations and put silver aside in the Treasury as a discredited metal unfitted for purposes of redemption,—must lead to like results during Mr. McKinley's Administration as it has during Mr. Cleveland's. Our currency being inflated because of its narrow basis must continue on the verge of collapse. To prevent such collapse, we must resort to borrowing.

And if we continue on this endless course of borrowing have we need of more revenue? If we are to make good any deficit in revenues and more, as we have in the past few years, by borrowings made necessary to replenish a depleted gold reserve, what good purpose can the building up of revenues serve? We do not want to raise revenues merely to pile up money in the Treasury. On the contrary we want to avoid the piling up of moneys in the Treasury now inseparable from bond issues. This withdrawal of money from the channels of industry and effectual contraction of our currency through hoarding money in the Treasury vaults is one of the evils that has been, and must continue to be inseparable from the sale of bonds for gold. We want to lessen, not accentuate this evil. We want to put the money thus taken out of the channels of trade back into circulation. We do not want to take more out.

If currency contraction is indeed the purpose of our bond issues then let such purpose be proclaimed. If such is not the purpose we do not want more revenue, for even as it is, money has been flowing into the Treasury faster than it has gone out resulting in the accumulation in the Treasury of much of the money borrowed, an accumulation that effects a virtual currency contraction. Contraction must be ruinous to the interests of all producers, but if we must have contraction, let us have it openly, let us not deceive those whose interests are so intimately affected, by refusing to openly bring about contraction while effecting virtual contraction in an unbidden way. And this is just what we will do if, while loudly proclaiming our refusal to retire our greenback currency we go on with our course of borrowing and build up our revenues with a view to keeping the money borrowed locked up in the Treasury and thus as effectually withdrawn from the channels of trade as if it had been destroyed. If we are to have currency contraction let us have it in name as well as fact, if we must have currency contraction let us not effect contraction behind the screen of revenue legislation but openly by the issue of interest bearing bonds in exchange for our greenbacks.

Currency contraction is fraught with ruinous consequences to our producing classes. It means that prices shall fall lower, that the profits of industry shall be undermined and wages fall, while the owners of debts are enriched by the enjoyment of the fruits of toil of which the industrious have been deprived, a loss that the wage-earner feels as loss of wages and the employer as loss of profits. Shall we accomplish such injustice by deception?

### WOMAN'S WAYS.

O the future sky is the bluest sky,  
With never a cloud in view;  
But the sky to-day is the truest sky,  
And that is the sky for you!

For the work you have to do;  
For the lives that lean on you;  
Or gold, or gray,  
'Tis the sky to-day,  
And that is the sky for you!

There's a bird that sings to the future sky,  
Where the blossoms drip with dew;  
But the bird to-day makes the song of May,  
And that is the song for you!

For the work you have to do;  
For the hearts that cling to you,  
'Tis the sweetest song  
As it thrills along,  
And that is the song for you.

—Frank L. Stanton.

\* \* \*

A lady who was complimented for her good taste in dress, said laughingly, "That's because I don't depend entirely on my mirror, but on my feelings also."

\* \* \*

Watch for the better way of doing things. Read what other housekeepers are doing, and of their labor saving methods. Contentment with one's estate can be overdone. When it hinders progress it is hurtful, and the housekeeper should remember that what is hurtful to her, affects the whole family.

\* \* \*

Very often a woman's gait is ruined by the wearing of tight boots or very high heels. The latter produce a rolling motion. Always wear a pair of boots which do not pinch and that have low heels, when going for a walk. Nothing is more fatiguing than a long walk in high heels or tight boots.

\* \* \*

Economy is lauded as a virtue, and commended to all. Yet the pinch of economy has snuffed out the brightness and youth of many a life. Economy costs, in many cases, far more than it is expected to save; only we do not always see or value that which is lost.

\* \* \*

The associations called up by a wedding-ring are very touching, and it is the last thing that even the poorest wife will part with. If it ever was considered a badge of servitude, it now is much more suggestive of queenship and sovereignty. An old Latin writer thus describes the ring: It is circular, because the mutual love and hearty affection of matrimony should be for ever, their continuity remaining as unbroken as the circlet itself.

\* \* \*

Dreadful things slip off one's tongue when angry, things that spring up at the moment, and come out hot, and which one afterward repents of having said.

\* \* \*

Some women, overwhelmed with the many sources of danger to which their families are subjected in the common routine of daily house life, sit down weakly and cry, "Oh, well, I can't help it. We've worried along for generations without all this fuss, and I guess we'll last our time." Such reasoning is as unworthy the present day woman as it is fallacious and likely to be bitterly confuted. "Other times, other morals" applies to many practices to which we are accustomed. The conditions of life are altered, and we must meet the readjustment, the increase of population, the facility of travel and intercourse, and the whole list of obvious changes from existence fifty years ago.

What more special field for woman than the sanitation of their homes and the health of their families? Housekeeping in its most ample sense is a difficult profession, and one that should satisfy the most ambitious of her sex, if it is the one to which she is called. Furthermore, if added incentive is needed, what have women to say to the well-known fact that all the recent and most important discoveries pertaining to the field have been made by men?

It is educating and broadening in one way to sit in the library and write a club paper on the "Forklore of the New Zealanders," but don't do it until you are sure the traps of the bedroom washstands are perfect, and that Bridget gives the refrigerator more than a tri-monthly cleansing.

## A WORD WITH THE DOCTOR.

DON'T think that any medicine will take the place of right living!

Don't fret; whatever else you do, don't fret; don't scold; don't worry; keep calm and even-tempered. This will preserve your face from wrinkles, your body from infirmities, your mind from unrest and friction, and prolong your life in peace.

Don't use any device to preserve beauty, such as paints, powders, washes, dyes or bleaches; the only thing that will really preserve or procure beauty is good health. A clean and healthy body and a sound and active mind are the only beautifiers known to man.

\*.\*

Pink cheeks are much better obtained with exercise than with cosmetics. If a girl does not wish to appear at the breakfast table with a pale, sallow face, she should go out into the fresh morning air and take a short, brisk walk. Rouge will supply the pinkness, but the morning sun has a cruel way of showing up the effects of rouge.

Sunlight is a splendid cosmetic. Seek the sunlight, is the advice of all present-day hygienists. Patients on the sunny side of the hospital ward recover soonest. The woman who always walks on the sunny side of the street outlives her shade-seeking sister by ten years. Sleep in rooms where the sun has shed its rays all day.

\*.\*

Habitual coldness or numbness of the hands may be relieved by rubbing them for a short time in cold water, following with dry friction.

\*.\*

A Paris journal says that a French scientist is trying to make bees manufacture medicated honey in a variety of flavors for the cure of various diseases. He keeps the bees under glass, so that they can get honey only from flowers especially chosen.

By the different kinds of honey thus produced influenza, coughs and colds, indigestion, asthma and many other ills are said to be readily if indirectly reached, and while the palate of the weakened invalid and the stubborn child is tickled he is being surreptitiously cured.

\*.\*

It is possible to prevent many diseases and cure others by drinking large quantities of water. An eminent French physician says that typhoid fever can be washed out of the system by water. He gives his patients what would amount to eight or ten ounces an hour of sterilized water. Experiments have been made with diseases caused by bacteria which demonstrate the curative value of water. In cases of cholera, where the system secretes a large amount of fluid, enormous quantities of hot water are of great benefit and will cure many cases without other medicines. One doctor says that perfectly sweet, fresh cider, taken in large quantities, has been known to cure cases of bowel complaint. The acid kills the bacteria, which are speedily thrown out of the system. Hot water, in fevers, is of great use, and an ordinary tumblerful of water as hot as can be taken once an hour is one of the very best remedies. The important thing is to get into the system and out of it a sufficient amount of water to prevent the accumulation of ptomaines and toxins within the body.

\*.\*

The following ten "hygienic aphorisms," said to have been framed by the late Dr. Frank H. Hamilton, of Bellevue Hospital, are given in *The Medical News*, (1) "The best thing for the insides of a man is the outside of a horse. (2) Blessed is he who invented sleep—but thrice blessed the man who will invent a cure for thinking. (3) Light gives a bronzed or tan color to the skin; but where it uproots the lily it plants the rose. (4) The lives of most men are in their own hands, and, as a rule, the just verdict after death would be—*felo de se*. (5) Health must be earned—it can seldom be bought. (6) A change of air is less valuable than a change of scene. The air is changed every time the wind is changed. (7) Mold and decaying vegetables in a cellar weave shrouds for the upper chambers. (8) Dirt, debauchery, disease, and death, are successive links in the same chain. (9) Calisthenics may be very genteel, and romping very ungenteel, but one is the shadow, the other the substance, of healthful exercise. (10) Girls need health as much—nay, more than boys. They can only obtain it as boys do, by running, tumbling—by all sorts of innocent vagrancy. At least once a day girls should have their halters taken off, the bars let down, and be turned loose like young colts."

## A CHAPTER ABOUT CHILDREN.

IF everybody had their wishes,  
O ye gods and little fishes!  
What a most peculiar place this poor old earth would be!  
No one then would have to labor;  
He could wish that on his neighbor,  
And his neighbor could put it on some other fellow, see?

Yet pursuing, not possessing  
Some have deemed the richer blessing;  
In the hoping, not in having, does our happiness survive.  
Could we will things, we d regret it,  
For to wish and not quite get it  
Is the tantalizing dream that serves to keep us all alive.  
—Nixon Waterman.

\*.\*

The very simplest toys are often the ones that afford the most amusement.

\*.\*

A wise mother says that if you say "No" you should mean "No." Unless you have a good reason for changing a command, hold to it.

\*.\*

It is not wise to give children candy too frequently, but they may eat sugar freely as a substitute; they are not apt to take more than the system requires, there being no flavor to the sugar.

\*.\*

When you send the nurse out with the baby, give her explicit instructions not to let the sun shine in the child's face. There is no doubt that carelessness in this respect will account for the many weak-eyed children. Not even a grown person should sit facing a glare of light, yet the nurses in the parks let their little charges lie looking up at the brassy sky, utterly oblivious to the torture it must be to them.

\*.\*

Helen, aged four, was spending a night away from home. At bedtime she knelt at her hostess' knee to say her prayers, expecting the usual prompting. Finding her friend unable to help her out, she concluded thus: "Please God, 'cuse me. I can't remember my prayers, and I'm staying with a lady that don't know any."

\*.\*

A pretty story is told about a little boy whose elder sister is much interested in photography, and gives the family the benefit of many observations about her work. This little boy was taken to the Court House to see the end of a certain trial. He came home and told his mother about it. "The Judge made a speech to the jury," he said, "and then sent them into a little dark room to develop."

\*.\*

Growing girls and boys, who have arrived at a particularly conscious age, often complain that companions of theirs are better liked than themselves, although they know, in their heart of hearts that these other boys and girls are not as really deserving—that is, not possessed of as many virtues as they themselves constantly practice. Now is the time for such young people to learn that to be sought after one must have good manners as well as a good heart; taste and tact as well as virtues. You may think this is rather hard, but stop a moment to consider. Why don't you choose that girl for a friend? She tells the truth and is very unselfish. But you remember that she is also fond of reminding you if your hat is crooked or your gown is unbecoming. You don't care for her society, although she is "a good girl." Then there is that boy—he is generous and obliging, but he loves to talk about himself and his own affairs, and never takes any interest in what you are doing. You wouldn't care for him, in spite of his fine qualities, for an intimate friend. It is well to learn the lesson young—for we must learn it at some time or other—that the people we shall be thrown among through life will ask yet more of us than that we keep the Ten Commandments. If they are the sort of people whom we ought to know, they will expect us to do right; but they want still more than that of us, or, rather, they want that carried out to its inner meaning. Tact and taste are needed in social life, as well as the enforcement of the golden rule. But then tact and taste are the further carrying out of the golden rule. It is because young folks sometimes overlook these acts that they need to be reminded that good hearts are not visible to the world, as are uncouth manners, careless speech and unpleasing habits. Therefore, these all count in the impression that one makes, and one must be on guard that that impression shall be agreeable. "Manners make the man" is not wholly true, but it has some truth in it.



## OPEN DOORS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

## OUR MONETARY MUGWUMPS.

A PRECIOUS set of guardians of the nation's honor, and of honesty, are the men who have made themselves hoarse in the late campaign in denouncing as anarchists and repudiators the six millions of voters who lawfully protested against and exposed the rank dishonesty of the single gold standard, which is slowly, but surely, bankrupting all debtors. Dearly do they love the dear dollar, and loudly and persistently did they chant its praises to the fortunate few possessed of fixed incomes payable in dollars becoming dearer and scarcer. Loudly did they proclaim to the faithful few, and to the deluded multitude, that they were entitled to the *best* money in the world and to the wage-earner that the best money was that which would buy the most. Flyers were scattered like leaves of the forest just before the election, in a last appeal to the cupidity of the voters, with the words in bold type: "Does your dollar buy too much? If not, then vote for McKinley and Hobart." They did not tell them that all that they bought was the product of labor, and that lower prices for the products of labor tend to degrade labor. But, nevertheless, the cheap dollar and the worst dollar in contradistinction to the dear dollar and best dollar won an international victory, hailed in Wall street and Lombard street with joyous acclaim as a declaration of the American people in favor of honesty! and a repudiation of dishonesty!! It must appear as a sort of inverted certificate as to our national character when the pretences and claims which secured the majorities in great States are analyzed.

Editors and orators proclaimed, and quoted their platform to support it; that the Republican party was the best friend of silver. That it could and would move for an international agreement, and declared that to be the only possible way to get the bimetallic standard, the standard of the dishonest dollar.

So they told the outside world that a vast majority of our people were dishonest, and now that the victory is won for the spoilsmen, they boast that they have saved their country from anarchy! Such brazen impudence will not deceive the world outside, not even the bankers of Lombard street, for they know fustian, while they appreciate and their pocket nerves feel, the results of the glorious victory.

It is comforting to their souls to be assured continually by able writers that "the greatest crime of the ages," as United States Judge R. W. Hughes calls it, was really and truly good, and that all we need now is "confidence!" No bunco-steerer or gold-brick schemer wants it more than they do to insure final success. Like Pecksniff, they discourse upon morality, and no doubt with becoming meekness they daily praise their Maker—though for the most part being self-made men, this does not strain them. Their daily prayer is supposed to be: "God bless the rich; let the poor beg."

It horrified them to belong to a party containing such people as Governors Altgeld and Tillman, yet leagued with Herr Most and Ingersoll, and the blatherskites Bourke Cochran and Carl Schurz to "preserve our institutions," as Cochran said, meaning, of course, the trusts and allied corporations, which the party of Bryan alone assailed. How grandly they posed as the guardians of the nation's honor! Don Quixote's assault upon the windmills was not more valiant, nor Sancho Panza's aid less mercenary than theirs against the enemies of those "institutions." How it must have appeared to those aged knights of the gold standard, Palmer and Buckner, in their flank movement to utterly route the "knaves" who were engaged in the ignoble work of interfering "with vested rights" tolerated these many years; to become sponsors for McKinleyism, which they had denounced as robbery. How it must appear to all men above fifty years of age to think of the early days of their lives and imagine, if they can, what would have been thought of one who would have even predicted that a time would ever come when intelligent men would teach that clear, bright, solid silver would be denounced as unsound, dishonest money. Could one even dream of such a thing as that vast masses of mankind could ever be brought by subterfuge and deception, to recognize as proper and lawful such a reversal of the habits and usages of mankind in all past ages?

Our monetary mugwumps, blinded by their partial success, fail to see the coming storm. They again repeat the dishonored declaration that "it's dying out," and yet many, like Messrs. Watterson and W. L. Wilson, scent danger ahead, and now warn the people against the very policies which they powerfully aided to extend, if not perpetuate—the overbearing power of concentrated wealth represented by corporations and trusts.

In the name of "honesty," the party of so called "honest money" and dishonest profits, as Dr. Otto Arendt styled it, has won. But how are they going to account for a poll of 1,100,000 votes in Ohio with but 3,850,000 inhabitants, about one vote for 3½ inhabitants, as given by the *Washington Post*? True, the country was informed by Mr. Hanna that they would elect Mr. McKinley by hook or by crook.

The country will forgive much if prosperity be established; but it has so long been a habit to attribute existing distress to the deep, earnest agitation to secure relief, that we may expect new changes to be rung on the same old bell when, in default of good times, the efforts for relief continue. But the masses of the people will not be again fooled by the cry of a want of confidence being the cause. They might as well attribute the shriek of the patient under the surgeon's knife to be the cause of his suffering.

Our monetary mugwumps will have to meet existing conditions and accept the stern logic of events.

Two conditions especially confront them, and calling names and the free use of sophistry will not avert the danger.

One is the growing influence of Oriental development in manufactures and shipping, under the enormous bounty of one hundred per cent. in exchange now in their favor. The other is in the great inducement for false and illicit coinage of silver by individuals, if not by impoverished nations.

This danger was declared to be great by Mr. James Barbour in his separate report as a member of the late Royal Commission on Gold and Silver, when silver was forty-seven pence per ounce. Now it is about thirty pence per ounce.

No man dares to propose even the demonetization of the vast mass of coined silver of Europe and other gold standard countries. That would lead to open anarchy. It is but the logical result, however, of the false standard we have attempted to permanently establish.

They talk of "the silver craze." Can any lunacy or folly equal that of using so costly a metal as silver for mere token money? If silver be not a proper money of redemption with gold, then the whole theory upon which mankind has in all ages accepted metallic money to represent value, falls to the ground.

That theory rests upon the free and unlimited use of nature's supply. It has never been excessive, even where nations were free comparatively from bonded indebtedness. The world, now literally in bondage to mountains of debt and under the excessive and really dangerous expansion of the use of time contracts, needs more money instead of less money. The pyramid of credit is resting upon its apex. The marvel is that our brainy capitalists do not see the danger, for it is real and ought to be apparent. If it be not averted it can only result in a cataclysm, or a year of jubilee.

The first step must be to broaden the base of credit and the creation of enough money to promote the activities of production and of consumption, to fully develop agriculture, commerce and manufactures, and thus promote the prosperity of all the people.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., Dec. 12, 1896. J. W. PORTER.

## A SUGGESTION; COMMENTS INVITED.

To the Editor of THE AMERICAN:

DEAR SIR: The lighter columns which you intersperse among the editorial articles are always most readable. May I suggest that an occasional piece of what may be called travel talk would prove welcome, because in all probability helpful, to those of us who think of taking a foreign trip next Spring. Notes of foreign travel are common enough, but the usual record of sight-seeing is not what I have in mind. Our people, of every class, are trooping over to England and the Continent in larger numbers every year. Perhaps the majority who go for the first time have not any definite idea of what is best worth their notice, nor of how best to set about seeing the best sights in the easiest and most economical way. Very many of those who have made the trip a dozen times have still a deal to learn, as I know from experience.

If THE AMERICAN would devote some of its space to telling us what it knows itself, or can select from books about such matters as life aboard ship, diet, etc., routes, the best way to travel them, what to notice by the way, good and inexpensive hotels or inns, and in brief, everything that we would find it handy to know when we are abroad, it would be conferring a great favor on its readers. We mostly find our pleasure-seeking very hard work for want of just this sort of practical tips. I hope you will be willing to find room for, and if all your readers who

have had experience will contribute short items to your travel column, it cannot fail to prove useful to many and of interest to all your readers.

G. B. R.

New York, December 8.

We are glad to print the above. There is much to be said in favor of the suggestion made, and if other of our readers will take the trouble to send us either criticisms or travel-notes, not too long, it would help us in trying to make *THE AMERICAN* helpful in this direction. We have from time to time printed very interesting sketches of travel, articles by skilled observers and excellent narrators. As we understand our correspondent the *desideratum* is not articles so much as pithy notes on all matters relating to travel, chiefly of a practical nature, though not excluding the descriptive. We will cheerfully make the attempt.

EDITOR.

### BOOK REVIEW.

THE BEGINNERS OF A NATION. By Edward Eggleston. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.50

The sub-title concisely explains the scope and purpose of this, the first of a series of books on American life, as follows, "A History of the Source and Rise of the Earliest English Settlements in America, with special reference to the Life and Character of the People." The deepening interest happily taken nowadays in everything pertaining to the history of our land and people is manifest by the flood of literature suited to every age and degree of culture which the last few years have seen. There is no surer guarantee of the growth of a truer and broader patriotism to come than is as yet in the grasp of the well-meaning multitude. The story of the beginnings as commonly told in books for youth do not go back far enough to impart the intenser interest that concerns itself with causes and motives. Speaking generally it is doubtful if our public school pupils have had the chance to discover the fascination and the practical value of seeing into the romantic tale that throws living light on the strange working of the social forces which drove the adventurers and pilgrims from England here. Mr. Eggleston has set himself a noble task in essaying to give a scholarly and popular answer to the questions "who were the beginners of English life in America? What propulsions sent them for a refuge to a wilderness? What visions beckoned them to undertake the founding of new States? What manner of men were their leaders? What is the story of their hopes, their experiments, and their disappointments?" A number of goodly volumes furnish answers to the last question, and specialists endeavor to elucidate the others in monographs, but Mr. Eggleston's plan promises to combine all that is known of true record with probably all we are likely to get of insight into causes and their operation, and will hold its own among the strongest and most readable histories of our nation.

The ignorance of the English people concerning America in the sixteenth century was almost denser than it is now. When John Cabot discovered Cape Breton he was credited with having secured a slice of Asia. Explorers sailed up the Chesapeake to find the Pacific, and into Delaware Bay as the route to China. When they saw the glitter of mica the people at home were assured it was gold. Ingram was fully believed when he reported that the women he had seen in America wore body armor of pure gold, and that every cottage had its peck of pearls. Fire dragons made the air red as they flew, the buffalo were twice as big as oxen, and there were banqueting houses built of crystal, with pillars of massive silver and some of gold. Our opossum figured as "a monstrous deformed beast, whose forepart resembleth a fox, the hinder part an ape, excepting the feet, which are like a man's, beneath her belly she hath a receptacle like a purse where she bestows her young until they can shift for themselves." The unicorn haunted the banks of the Hudson river and a strange beast, the camel-mare, was found in New Jersey.

Not for these prizes, however, but for the gold and gems did Frobisher and Raleigh conduct the first emigrant adventurers across the uncharted seas. A pitifully shiftless lot of pioneers they were who left London, in 1606, under Raleigh; only ten skilled mechanics in the first hundred who landed, twelve laborers, and fifty-five "tenderfeet," poor gentlemen, libertines and ne'er-do-weels. Lord Bacon, no saint himself, denounced the wicked folly

of trying to form a colony with "the scum of the people," as England two centuries later colonized Australia. They settled in Virginia and were greatly impressed by a visit in full pomp and state of the Rappahannock Indian Chief, "marching at the head of his train, piping on a reed flute, wearing a plate of copper on the shorn side of his head," his hair on the other twisted into a rose-shape with deer's hair dyed red, and a pair of horns. His body was stained crimson and his face blue. The founding of Jamestown began an era of suffering and trouble. Captain John Smith proved himself a strong leader, though prone to make too much of his own deeds. Be it known that the Pilgrims of 1620 landed at the place, Plymouth, which was discovered, named, and properly mapped by Captain John Smith, in 1608. The colony set about raising mulberry trees to feed the silkworms for whose product there was a great rage at home. It reads strange that the two Kings Charles wore robes of Virginia silk, and that in 1655 a number of Armenians were imported by the enterprise of Squire Digges to cultivate his worms.

In 1618 the new Great Charter was granted, which Mr. Eggleston calls the starting point of Constitutional government in the New World. "It contained in embryo the American system of an executive power lodged mainly in one person, and a Legislature of two houses." The oldest land titles in Virginia date from this charter, which supplanted the communistic system that had failed. Then the colonists bethought them that a supply of English wives might be a wise step towards founding a community. Accordingly they subscribed of their wealth—chiefly tobacco—and chartered vessels to import this desirable commodity and the shareholders in the Company added their subscriptions to give a bonus to each colonist who should marry. Many a shipload of maids came over and drove excellent bargains with their importers. A town lot was set apart for their use, which was called Maydstown, but it does not appear to have been needed. The cry went up that some women had been impressed into making the voyage, and one man in London was hanged, drawn, and quartered for forging King's writs to entrap young girls, but there was no necessity, after a while, to use inducements or force, as the success in the new settlement brought others over in shiploads.

The prime motive that actuated England in planting the Virginia colony, says Mr. Eggleston, was from first to last the rivalry with Spain. The English people at home "were spurred to colony-planting by three main motives—cupidity, patriotic feeling, and religious zeal—and all of these were provoked by emulation and jealousy of Spain." Churchmen saw their chance to make converts of the "infidel" Americans and better Christians of the settlers themselves. The massacre of the colonists by Indians, in 1622, put an end to the scheme for churches and a college and to Christian feelings towards the Indians, until two years later the charter was withdrawn and Virginia became a crown colony.

The chapter on the rise and development of Puritanism in England is graphic and comprehensive. It shows how the rage for finery in dress, and gorgeous pageantry, and theatrical exhibitions led to the reaction which peopled New England with extremists in the opposite direction. Queen Elizabeth tried but failed to reconcile the antagonistic principles. As the controversy between dogmatic Anglicanism and stiff-necked Puritanism waxed furious, greatly embittered by the scurrilous "Martin Marprelate" tracts, the gulf of separatism widened. From their little churches in rural England the Pilgrims retreated to Holland and then launched out for the New World, landing on that part of its coast peculiarly fitted to justify the common saying of the time, "a barren country is a great whet to the industry of the people," and, as Mr. Eggleston adds, to the hardy traits that still characterize the New England type. Here again the blunders of the Virginians were repeated, with almost as bad results. The first two years of labor in common brought them to the verge of ruin, when William Bradford divided the colony into households with an allotment of land to each, on the cultivation of which they were to live or perish by idleness, as they might prefer. That bold stroke saved the colony. "Any general want or suffering hath not been among them since to this day," wrote Bradford years afterwards. "The assignment (says the author) was a revolutionary stroke, in violation of the contract with the shareholders and contrary to their wishes." But it ended the ills of the communistic system. On this hangs a passage of special interest, which we quote in the author's words.

"That liberal government in New England had its rise in the arrangements made with the London or Virginia Company before sailing, and not, as poets, painters and orators have it, in the cabin of the Mayflower, is sufficiently attested in a bit of evi-



dence, conspicuous enough, but usually overlooked. (He gives extracts from Robinson's farewell letter to the company relating to their government, as this—'Whereas, you are become a body politic, using among yourselves civil governments, and are not furnished with any persons of special emencie above the rest, to be chosen by you into office of governments,' etc. And then goes on to say—) That the government under the Virginia Company was to be democratic is manifest." In his account of "Plimouth Plantation" Bradford quaintly records his experience and estimate of the Utopian republics planned by dreamers. He says, "the experience that was had in this common course and condition, tried sundrie years, and that amongst godly and sober men, may well evince the vanitie of that conceite of Platos and other ancients, applauded by some of later times—that the taking away of propertie and bringing in communitie into a comone wealth, would make them happy and flourishing; as if they were wiser than God. For this communitie (so far as it was) was found to breed much confusion and discontent, and retard much employment that would have been to their benefite and comfort." He tells how the young men revolted at having to work without pay for other men's families, how the strong felt it unfair that their share of goods was no more than that of the weakest, how the aged felt hurt at being classed as only equal with the young in point of merit, and how women objected to do housework for their neighbors. It was all a miserable failure, "and would have bene worse if they had bene men of another condition." So ends the story of the original New England Brook Farm community.

The characterization of Endecott, Winthrop, Roger Williams and the other towering figures of the time is excellently done. We had intended quoting the author's trenchant delineation of Archbishop Laud, but space only permits a sentence or two. "His intellect was utterly practical and phenomenally acute. It was incredibly energetic, and its energy was intensified by its narrowness. The church was a fetich for which he was ready to die without a murmur. In his zeal he was reckless of personal danger and sometimes unmindful of the moral complexion of his actions. His egotism was so interblended with his zeal that he could not separate one from the other, nor can the student of his character. A disservice to him was an affront to Almighty God. The very honesty of such a man is pernicious; a little duplicity might have softened the outward manifestations of his hard nature. \* \* \* Though obsequious (to Parliament, when it became master) he was the farthest possible from a coward, and he accepted death on the scaffold with the serene composure of a martyr." There is a dash of truth in the ironical dubbing of Laud, "the Father of New England," though his Puritan children would not reckon it wisdom to acknowledge the parentage. Amusing are some of the casuistical arguments used to justify the intolerance shown by these good people to each other. The amiable Robinson advised only the "toleration of tolerable opinions," and he was neither an Irish wit nor bull-maker. Nathaniel Ward put it bluntly that "God doth no where in his Word tolerate Christian States to give tolerations to such adversaries of his Truth, if they have the power in their hands to suppress them." Cotton ingeniously contended that if a man refused to be convinced of the truth, he was sinning against conscience, and therefore it was not against the liberty of conscience to coerce him. It was better, said that holy man, "to be hypocrites than profane persons. Hypocrites give God part of his due, the outward man, but the profane person giveth God neither outward nor inward man."

We cannot dwell on the pages that deal with the Catholic settlement in Maryland under the Calverts, nor on many other interesting matters. The free use we have made of Mr. Eggleston's story gives an inkling of its range and the richness of its materials. If his style seems at times unwontedly light and rapid for a historical treatise of depth, it will probably be accounted a virtue by the general reader. It certainly makes easy and tempting reading. A few unusual expressions and words crop up here and there, doubtless proper enough, yet it might have been better to have avoided "putterer" and "puttering" as describing a theologian, which is not good English, though a "potterer" is slang for one who trifles. "The Idle river," and all other English rivers should have been marked in the maps by their English names, thus, river Idle, river Trent, and the "meane townlet" named by Zeland in one of Mr. Eggleston's quotations must not be understood in the ordinary American sense, but as "moderate sized" or "modest." It would be ungracious to carp seriously at trifles in so capital a book. The admirable printing, with helpful marginal titles to paragraphs, the elaborate notes, the complete index, and the maps, drawn by the author's daughter, make this as good a piece of bookwork as could be desired.

## PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

- "QUO VADIS." A Narration of The Time of Nero. By Henryk Sienkiewicz. Translated from the Polish by Jeremiah Curtin. pp. 541. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$2.
- UNCLE SCIPIO. A story of Uncertain Days in the South. By Mrs. Jeannette H. Walworth. pp. 310. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co. \$1.25. (Received from J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia.)
- LITERARY SHRINES. The Haunts of Some Famous American Authors. By Theodore F. Wolfe. pp. 223. Philadelphia, J. B. Lippincott Co. \$1.25.
- A LITERARY PILGRIMAGE. Among The Haunts of Famous British Authors. By Theodore F. Wolfe. pp. 260. Philadelphia, J. B. Lippincott Co. \$1.25.
- SONGS OF THE SOUTH. Choice Collections from Southern Poets from Colonial Times to the present Day. Collected and edited by Jennie Thornley Clarke. pp. 333. Philadelphia, J. B. Lippincott Co. \$1.50.
- BILL NYE'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND from the Druids to the Reign of Henry VIII. Illustrated by W. M. Goodes and A. M. Richards. pp. 195. Philadelphia, J. B. Lippincott Co., \$1.25.
- VENICE—Its History—Art—Industries and Modern Life. By Charles Yriarte. Translated from the French by F. J. Stillwell. Illustrated. Philadelphia, Henry T. Coates & Co. \$3.
- SPAIN AND THE SPANIARDS. By Edmondo de Amicis. Translated from the Italian by Stanley Rhoads Yarnall. In 2 volumes. Illustrated. Philadelphia: Henry T. Coates & Co. \$5.
- CONSTANTINOPLE. By Edmondo de Amicis. Translated from the Italian by Maria Hornor Lansdale. In 2 volumes. Illustrated. Philadelphia: Henry T. Coates & Co. \$5.
- FIRESIDE STORIES Old and New. Collected by Henry T. Coates. In 3 volumes. Philadelphia: Henry T. Coates & Co. \$1. each.

## ABOUT BOOKS AND WRITERS.

A SAVORY piece of printer's pi turned the well-known *Chap-Book* of Chicago, into a Chop-Book in these columns week before last, and, we doubtless got some severe chiding for our ignorance of Chicagoese. It happened, however, that we had been looking into the language manual of Chicago (not our own dear and only Chicago), and the *o* in the former name slipped, quite naturally into the place where the *a* ought to be in our Chicagoesque *Chap-Book*. Chicago, by the way, is near Unya Nyambe, somewhere in mid-Africa, and may someday become a dangerous rival to the metropolis of the American west. The turning of the *Chap-Book* into a Chop-Book cook-book was not so inappropriate as it seems at first sight. Chops pertain to sheep and chaps to hogs, being the cheeky portions, delicious when smoked, as are occasional portions of the somewhat cheeky *Chap-Book*.

\* \*

Judge Haliburton is regarded by many Americans as an English writer, and by most Englishmen as an American. He was a Nova Scotian, born in 1796, went to England in 1831, entered Parliament, and died in 1865. His novel, *Sam Slick, the Clockmaker*, won him great popularity by its quaint wit and humor; and he followed it up with other books in the same vein, including *Yankee Stories*. His *Rule and Misrule of the English in America*, is a book of weight and is said to have foretold events that have been fulfilled. When Bismarck admits Haliburton among his favorite authors, there must be good stuff in his books. The Haliburton Society, which perpetuates his name and fame in Nova Scotia, is going to celebrate the hundredth anniversary of their countryman's birth with a memorial volume. This will probably induce some publisher to introduce Sam Slick to the present generation who know him not.

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The question is raised whether the International Copyright Act of 1891 has been of much benefit to American authors. It is replied that they benefit by our publishers being now compelled to pay for the use of foreign books, where before they had the legal right to take them for nothing. There is not much in this, as all reputable American houses did make payments, voluntarily, to the authors whose books they reprinted. The American author was not handicapped by the cheap competition so much as has been supposed. On the other hand, English publishers pirated American books by wholesale and generally without proffering compensation. For many years the English public have been able to buy Longfellow's Complete Works for thirty-six cents, and books such as Cooper's Novels, Holmes's *Autocrat*, Lowell's *Biglow Papers*, etc., for nine cents, well printed in paper covers. Authors on both sides had to get what consolation

## Wanamaker's

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they could out of the reminder that these cheap reprints advertised them and brought them glory, and higher prices for succeeding manuscripts.

\*\*\*

No doubt the Act has wrought to the advantage of the author and his printers, especially the latter, as no foreign book can be copyrighted here unless it be printed here. But the root of the discontent is the popular craze for the foreign book whether it is a better or a worse work of art than the American book. The malady is not a local one. All the world over, all ages through, the prophet laments that he is not appreciated in his own land. The prophet of our day need not mind; he oftentimes gets larger profits from the foreigner than from his own kin. Each nation has preferences for imported authorship as well as eatables and drinkables. The flavor pleases because it is something new. America was the first to appreciate, certainly to remunerate, Carlyle, Spencer, Tupper, Du Maurier and many more, small and great. England was the first to appreciate and "boom" Artemus Ward, Poe, Irving, Whitman, Harold Frederic, Capt. Mahan, and others. The prestige of distance counts for something, but after all, the prestige of originality and style has more to do with these criss-cross preferences than anything else.

\*\*\*

There are deeper reasons yet. Beneath the surface of international swappings of manufactures, foods and drinks, news and literature, authors, actors, singers, prize fighters, and brides and bridegrooms in international marriages there are great silent forces at work, mysteriously making the sure foundation for the millennium that is to come if the earth endures. Living in the turmoil as we have to do we can hardly trace the broad drift of all these seeming clashing of hates and sympathies, of rivalries and alliances, of ever-increasing jealousies with profounder fraternity between the larger minds among the nobler peoples. The stream flows grandly on, all oblivious to the whirling straws among the ripples. These little janglings of loose strings in the literary lyre only bring out the true harmony that attracts less notice.

\*\*\*

No monument that his admirers contemplate putting up in honor of Herbert Spencer can rival in dignity and durability his own monumental work on sociology. A statue is absurd in the case of so modest a man, who is known by sight to fewer people in England than any other literary man of any standing whatever. Spencer and Blackmore the novelist are almost the only writers of note guiltless of the vanity of courting the photographer and interviewer. The greatness of Spencer is of the kind that has no eye-catching features such as please the multitude, it needs none now, and he himself will be the first to deprecate anything designed to cap his solid fame with what appeals to the popularity-loving order of mind.

\*\*\*

Among the instances of supreme moral bravery told of writers, such as Newton and Carlyle, who re-wrote manuscripts accidentally destroyed by fire, Spencer's resolute perseverance against still greater discouragements will hold a front place. Note his quiet allusion to those difficulties in his preface to the complete work:

"On looking back over the six and thirty years which I have passed since the *Synthetic Philosophy* was commenced, I am surprised at my audacity in undertaking it, and still more surprised by its completion. In 1860 my small resources had been nearly all frittered away in writing and publishing books which did not repay their expenses, and I was suffering under a chronic disorder, caused by overtax of brain in 1855, which, wholly disabling me for eighteen months, thereafter limited my work to three hours a day, and usually to less. How insane my project must have seemed to onlookers may be judged from the fact that before the first chapter of the first volume was finished one of my nervous breakdowns obliged me to desist."

\*\*\*

A very different set of emotions are stirred when we pass from Herbert Spencer to Thomas Dunn English, whose name has been temporarily fished out of kindly oblivion by the *Trilby* silliness recalling his song of "Ben Bolt." The melody made the song and English was not the maker of the melody. He is a very old man now, and has had nearly fifty years since Edgar Allan Poe died in which to repent and reform his bitter abuse of that unhappy man of genius. Yet Thomas Dunn English has been printing a series of articles filled with Poe's alleged vices and infirmities, a

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noble way for an old personal enemy to occupy his last days reviling his long dead superior. If these miserable allegations were true, which no jury dare endorse on such evidence, the cruelty and poltroonery are the greater. As we have said before, readers need only concern themselves with the work that does them good in the reading, and they are wise in refusing to puzzle their wits over the gossip, malignant or flattering, about the color of the author's hair or the size of his share of human frailty. It is discreditable to the professedly "religious press" that this refined sort of blackguardism of the dead should get insertion in its pages, even though gilded with the canting regret for its "painfulness."

\*.\*

Thomas Dunn English slandered the living Poe so grossly in the *Evening Mirror* of New York in 1846 that a jury gave the poet a verdict, after trial in court, with \$225 damages. Then Poe called his slanderer Thomas Done Brown. Whether he succeeded in collecting the money we know not, but the damaged defendant has enjoyed the exquisite revenge of surviving for a half century of laborious effort to vilify the man he could not eclipse. Yet the poet-artist's fame grows and will grow while his slanderer has been and will again be forgotten.

\*.\*

Only the superstitious dread the number 13, among whom may now be counted the proprietor and editor of the new literary daily in New York called *The Teller*. It died on the thirteenth day of its life. A queer trick was played on the writer by the number 13 a few years ago. He had completed a manuscript without having to re-write any sheet until the one hundred and sixty-ninth was reached. It was re-written and the book finished on page 171. Then it flashed on the mind's eye that 169 is 13 times 13. That manuscript did not suit the magazine it was intended for. It was laid aside for two years, and then was assisted by somebody to wing its flight from its rightful owner, after a single payment, which should have been the first of many. Wherefore, it is imprudent to make blunders on a thirteenth page or day, as also upon any other.

\*.\*

Copeland & Day announce that the publication of all English books heretofore issued by them in connection with John Lane, of London, has been transferred to Mr. Lane's New York house, the Bodley Head, 140 Fifth avenue. They have ready: "Gold Stories of '49," by a Californian; "Meg McIntyre's Raffle, and other tales," by Alvan F. Sanborn, and "A Boy's Book of Rhyme," by Clinton Scollard. They will publish shortly, "Matins: a book of poems," by Francis Sherman, and "In Childhood's Country," by Louise Chandler Moulton.

\*.\*

Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. publish Edmund Burke's famous speech "On Conciliation with the Colonies," delivered in the House of Commons March 22, 1775. This particular speech is important as a study of English composition, and the joint conference on English requirements for admission to college for the years 1897, 1898, 1899 and 1900 require students to be familiar with it.

\*.\*

D. C. Heath & Co., Boston, have in press for immediate issue in "Heath's Modern Language Series," Molière's *Les Femmes Savantes*, edited by Professor Alcée Fortier of Tulane University. The introduction will give an outline of the most important facts in the life of Molière which will correct many erroneous statements that have hitherto prevailed in text-books; and the notes, while explanatory and critical, will deal also with differences in the French of Molière from that of to-day.

\*.\*

The Oxford University Press (Henry Frowde) has just published "The Treasury of American Song," selected and edited, with notes, explanatory and biographical, by W. Garrett Horder, editor of "The Poet's Bible."

\*.\*

Messrs. Harper & Brothers have issued *The Ship's Company, and Other Sea People*, by J. D. Jerrold Kelley, Lieutenant-Commander U. S. N.

*Harper's Round Table for 1896*: Volume XVII., with 1276 pages and about 1200 illustrations.

*Solomon Crow's Christmas Pockets, and Other Tales*, by Ruth McEnery Stuart, author of "The Golden Wedding," "The Story of Babette," etc.

*Tomalyn's Quest*, a novel, by G. B. Burgin, author of "Gascoigne's Ghost."

Messrs. Little, Brown & Co., Boston, are publishing the works of Henryk Sienkiewicz in sets. His latest, entitled "Quo Vadis," is a great success, being a powerful romance of the time of Nero. The strange excesses of the last of the Cæsars, the character of Petronius Arbiter, the feasts in Nero's palace, the burning of Rome, the scenes in the arena, and the devotion of the Christians are all portrayed with a vividness which hardly any other living writer can equal. Saints Peter and Paul figure prominently in the narrative. The period is A. D. 64.

\*.\*

The concluding volume of ten Brink's standard work on English Literature, covering the period from the beginning of the Fourteenth Century to the Accession of Elizabeth will be issued at once by Messrs. Henry Holt & Co.

\*.\*

Bret Harte has in press in London his new volume of stories called "Barker's Luck." It will be illustrated by A. Forestier, Paul Hardy, A. Morrow, and T. Jülich, and at a later date a volume of new poems by Bret Harte will be issued.

### NUGGETS AND NUBBINS.

The lady patrons of the cars  
Indorse this observation;  
The men they meet there are not of  
The rising generation.

\*.\*

Justice: "You are charged with stealing Colonel Julep's chickens. Have you any witnesses?" Uncle Moses: "I heb not. I don't steal chickens befor' witnesses."

\*.\*

Bayville Visitor—"I would like to get you to teach me to sail a boat." Boatman—"Sail a boat? Why, it's easy as swimmin'. Jest grasp the main sheet with one hand, an' the tiller with the other, an' if a flaw strikes, ease up or bring 'er to, an' loose the halyards; but look out for the gaff an' boom, or the hull thing'll be in the water, an' ye'll be upstot; but if the wind is steady, y'r all right, unless y'r too slow in luffin' to; 'cause then ye'll be

## McClure's Magazine

### For 1897

### SEVEN GREAT SERIALS

**A New Life of Grant** by Hamlin Garland. The first authoritative and adequate Life of Grant ever published. Lavishly illustrated. (Begins in December.)

**Rudyard Kipling's** first American serial, "Captains Courageous." (Begun in November.)

**Robert Louis Stevenson's** "St. Ives." The only novel of Stevenson's still unpublished. (Begins in May.)

**Chas. A. Dana.** "Recollections of Wartime." Mr. Dana was for three of the most critical years of the Civil War practically a member of Lincoln's Cabinet, and is probably better fitted than any other man living to give an authoritative history of this period from his recollections and correspondence.

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**Stories of Adventure.** A serial by **CONAN DOYLE**, in which he will use his extraordinary talent for mystery and ingenuity which have, in the "Sherlock Holmes" stories, given him a place beside Poe and Gaboriau.

### TEN FAMOUS WRITERS

**Ian Maclaren.** All the fiction that he will write during the coming year, with the exception of two contributions to another publication which were engaged from him long ago, will appear in **McCLURE'S MAGAZINE**.

**Joel Chandler Harris.** A series of new animal stories in the same field as the "Brer Rabbit" and the "Little Mr. Thimblefinger" stories.

**Rudyard Kipling.** Besides "Captains Courageous," Kipling will contribute to **McCLURE'S** all of the short stories he will write during the coming year.

**Octave Thanet** is preparing for the **MAGAZINE** a series of short stories in which the same characters will appear, although each will be complete in itself.

**Anthony Hope** **Bret Harte** **Robert Barr**  
**Frank R. Stockton** **Stanley Weyman** **Clark Russell**

will all have stories in **McCLURE'S** for the coming year.

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upshot sure. Jump right in and try it; but, remember, whatever ye do, don't jibe!"

\*.\*

Macaulay, who was in the habit of shaving himself, and badly, too, it would seem, once patronized a first class barber. After obtaining an easy shave, he turned to the tonsorial artist and inquired:

"How much do I owe you?"

"Whatever you have been in the habit of giving the man who shaves you, sir," replied the barber.

"I generally give him two cuts on each cheek," replied the celebrated English historian; "but you, sir; being a superior workman, deserve to fare better."

\*.\*

"So you want to be my son-in-law, do you?" asked the old man, with as much fierceness as he could assume.

"Well," said the young man, standing first on one foot and then on the other, "I suppose I'll have to be if I marry Mamie."

\*.\*

Mrs. Dusenberry: "It's dreadful to be disappointed in love."

Mr. Dusenberry: "There is something a great deal worse than that." "What for instance?" "To be disappointed in marriage."

\*.\*

There is an Irish porter employed in a large commission house in New York, says *Harper's Round Table*, one of the kind that will make a witty reply to any sort of question. He is very fond of expressing his views in general, and has great admiration for his arguments. If he fails to get a listener he will talk to himself in lieu of something better. A member of the firm, being annoyed one day at his constant muttering, which he was unfortunate enough to hear, sent for him. "See here, John, did it ever occur to you that your constant talk and muttering are a great annoyance to people that happen to be around? Why on earth do you chatter away to yourself, anyhow?" "Sure I have two reasons for doin' that." "Two reasons! Well, what are they?" "One of them is that I loike ter talk to a sinsible man, and the other is that I loike ter hear a sinsible man talk."

\*.\*

The sign on the door read, "Money to loan." Now I needed money—needed it the worst way. So I entered the office. I found a brisk young man behind a paper littered desk, and stepping up to him I asked:

"How much will you lend me?"

"What's your security?" he asked.

"My word," I replied.

"We must have something of value," he said with a slight smile.

"Sir," I said severely. "I would have you to know that the word of Reginald De Vere Tubbs is as good as his bond."

"That's very likely true," he said, this time with a grin.

"But, you know," he added hastily, noticing my menacing aspect, "in the business world we require many foolish formalities, and we"—

"Sir," I said, interrupting him in my anger, "is not my word sufficient?"

"No, sir. I'm very sorry to say it isn't," he replied.

"Then I refuse to have anything more to do with you," I cried hotly. "I will not borrow a cent from you."

"I guess that's so," he replied, with a loathsome wink.

Now, what I want to know is, Why did he wink? And did I act in an ungentlemanly manner in refusing to borrow from him after having proposed the matter myself?

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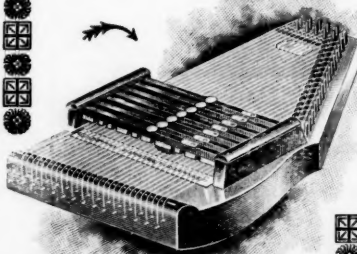
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Leave 24th and Chestnut sts., 4.00, 11.04 A. M., 12.57 (dining car), 3.08, 4.10, 6.12, 8.19 (dining car), 11.58 P. M. Sunday, 4.00, A. M., 12.04 (dining car), 4.10, 6.12, 8.19 (dining car), 11.58 P. M.

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